

DZHAPARIDZE, K.G.

Electronographic investigation of the molecular structure of dimethyltetramethylenesilane. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 20 no. 2:167-169 F '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut khimii im. P.G.Melikishvili, Tbilisi. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii G.V.TSitsishvili. (Silane)
(Electron diffraction examination)

DZHAPARIDZE, K.G.

Electronographic study of the structure of a molecule of 1,3,5-trisilene-2,4,6-trimethylenecycloalkane. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 23 no.4:397-400 0 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Akademiya Nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut khimii imeni P.G. Melikishvili, Tbilisi. Predstavleno chlenom - korrespondentom Akademii G.V.TSitsishvili.
(Cycloalkane)

S/251/62/029/004/001/001
D406/D307

AUTHOR: Dzhaparidze, K.G.

TITLE: Investigation of the molecular structure of tetramethylene silane by electron diffraction

PERIODICAL: Akademia nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 29, no. 4, 1962, 401-404

TEXT: A number of electron diffraction patterns were obtained from vaporized tetramethylenesilane, $\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{SiH}_2$, to determine the 3-dimensional structure of this compound. The resulting radial distribution function curves showed three maxima corresponding to the interatomic distances for C-C(1.54 \AA) Si-C(1.86 \AA) and Si...C(2.63 \AA). To establish the spatial configuration, 3 models were constructed, containing: (1) all atoms in one plane, (2) all carbon atoms in one plane, and (3) 3 atoms of the methylene ring in one plane. The results obtained from model (3) were in best agreement with the experimental results. Two isomers may therefore exist,

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Investigation of the molecular ... S/251/62/029/004/001/001
D406/D307

which cannot be differentiated by the diffraction method. The valency angle of silicon ($\angle \text{SiCC}$) is 104° , which differs from the normal tetrahedral angle of carbon; it therefore requires less energy to deform $\angle \text{SiCC}$ than $\angle \text{CCC}$. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut khimii im. P.G. Melikishvili Tbilisi (Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR, Institute of Chemistry im. P.G. Melikishvili Tbilisi) ✓

SUBMITTED: February 5, 1961

Card 2/2

S/120/62/000/006/007/029
EO32/E114

AUTHORS: Kokochashvili, V.I., Mirianashvili, G.M.,
Burchuladze, A.A., and Dzhaparidze, K.G.

TITLE: A proportional counter and shielding system for
radiocarbon dating

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.6, 1962, 52-54

TEXT: A new proportional counter is described. It has a working volume of 4.5 litres and can withstand pressures of 10-15 atm. It is illustrated in Fig.1, in which 7 is a copper cylinder 60 cm long (outer diameter 12.5 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm). Copper was chosen on the basis of minimum radioactive contamination. The central wire is kept under tension by the copper piston 1 which lies inside a perspex insulator 2 which is 22 cm long and has a corrugated surface designed to minimise leakage currents. The anode is in the form of a tungsten wire surrounded by a guard ring 4. One end of the wire is taken out through the insulator 2 and the other is held in position by a spring 8 attached to a teflon holder which is supported by the porcelain tubes 6. This method of attachment ensures that high voltages up to 25 kV
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A proportional counter and shielding... S/120/62/000/006/007/029
E032/E114

can be applied and the tension in the wire can be conveniently regulated. The evacuation and filling of the counter are carried out through the valve 10. The working gas for the counter was prepared in a special installation in which the specimen under investigation was first burned in a stream of oxygen flowing through a stainless steel tube at a temperature about 500 °C. This was followed by chemical conversion and final drying of the resulting CO₂. In order to reduce the background of the counter it was surrounded by a Geiger counter screen in anti-coincidence with the proportional counter. At a pressure of 2 atm the counting rate for contemporary carbon was found to be 68.4 p.p.m. at a background (under similar conditions) of 27.3 p.p.m. This should ensure dating measurements of up to 43 000 years (48 hour counting interval). There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Tbilisi State University)

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1961

Card 2/3

L 18726-66 EWT(m)/ENP(j) DS/RM

ACC NR: AP6005090

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/65/040/003/0607/0612

AUTHOR: Nogaydeli, A. I.; Dzhabaridze, K. G.; Brodzeli, M. I.; Devadze, L. V.;
Maysuradze, D. P.; Kertsman, E. L.; Chubabriya, M. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis and certain photochemical properties of 7-nitro-1', 3', 3'-trimethyl-spiro-naphthopyran- 2,2'-indoline

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 40, no. 3, 1965, 607-612

TOPIC TAGS: photoeffect, spiropyran compound, UV irradiation, spectrophotometry, cryogenic effect / 7-nitro-1', 3', 3'-trimethyl-spiro-naphthopyran- 2,2'-indoline

ABSTRACT: On the assumption that the change in color on heating of 1', 2', 3'-trimethyl-indoline- β -naphthopyrilo-spiran, a substance synthesized by Wizinger and Wenning in 1940 (Helv. Chem. Acta, v. 23, 1940, 247) is associated with the splitting of the pyran cycle and hence also with a change in internal configuration and redistribution of bonds in the molecule, and in view of the importance of this problem, the authors synthesized yet another representative of nonsymmetric spiropyran, namely, 7-nitro-1', 3', 3'-trimethyl-spiro-naphthopyran- 2,2'-indoline (yellowish acicular crystals) through condensation of 8 g of Fisher's base with 8 g of 6-nitro-2-oxy- β -naphthaldehyde (Fig. 1) by heating to 60°C for 1 hr, thus obtaining a thermo-

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L 18726-66

ACC NR: AP6005090

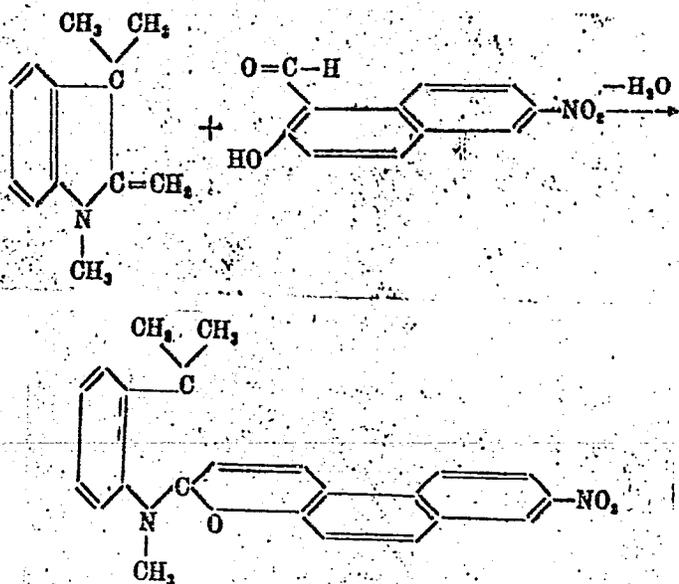


Fig. 1.

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I. 18726-66
ACC NR: AP6005090

chromic compound which, in a ligroin solution, is colorless at room temperature but acquires a purple color when heated to 100-150°C. The photochromic properties of this new spironpyran were investigated in a specially designed cryostat (attachment to an SF-10 spectrophotometer). The investigation was performed in liquid (paraffin oil and a mixture of ethanol and methanol in the mutual ratio of 4:1) and solid (polystyrene-ethyl cellulose) solutions. Findings: ultraviolet irradiation at room temperature does not change the color of solution. A reduction in temperature to -10°C in the liquid solution, however, along with a subsequent brief irradiation with $\lambda = 366 \text{ m}\mu$ causes the solution to acquire a purple color. A peak in the 580 $\text{m}\mu$ region appears in the absorption spectrum. The process is reversible with time. At still lower temperatures (-90 to -100°C), on the other hand, the process becomes irreversible so long as these temperatures apply. Increasing the temperature instantaneously restores the original pale-yellow color. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 03, 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 007

Card 3/3 *sm*

1. DZHAPARIDZE, Kh. Ye.
2. USSR (600)
4. Wheat - Ukanamkhare Kakheti
7. Planting season and amount of seed needed for planting "Dolispuri" winter wheat in Ukanamkhare Kakheti /in Georgian with Russian summary/. Trudy Inst. pol. AN Gruz. SSR 6, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

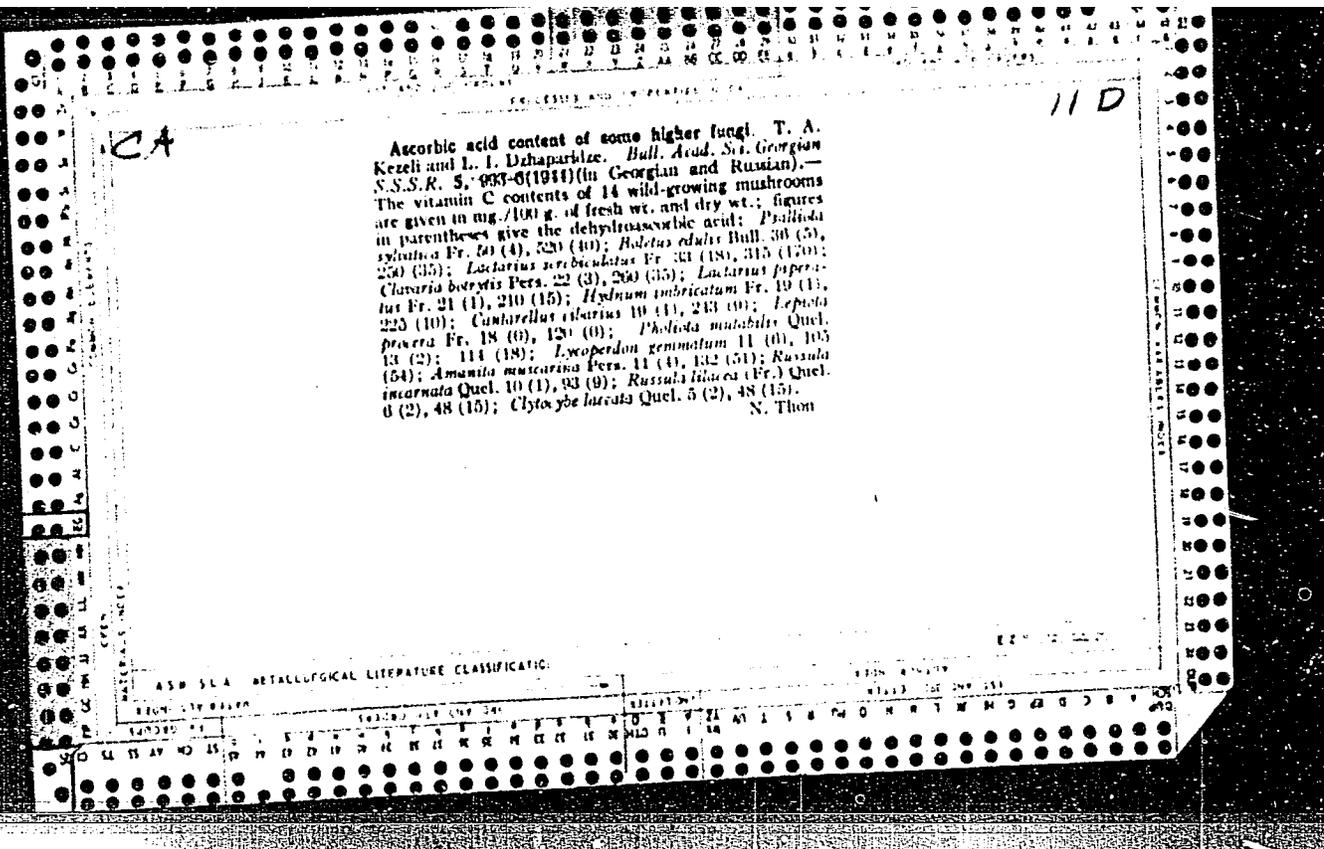
1. DZHAPARIDZE, Kh. YE.
2. USSR (600)
4. **S**unflowers--Ukanamkhare Kakheti
7. Ideal spacing for sunflower in Ukanamkhare Kakheti (in Georgian with Russian summary), Trudy Inst. pol. AN Gruz. SSR, 6, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

DZHAPARIDZE, L.A.

Study of helminths of domestic water birds in Svanetiya. Scob. AN
Gruz. SSR 29 no.5:595-600 N '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut zoologii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Submitted December 21, 1961.



DZHAPARIDZE, L.I.; MONIAVA, E.B.

Transpiration characteristics in diclinous plants. Soob. AN Gruz.
SSR 9 no.5:303-306 '48. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Botanicheskiy institut, Tbilisi.
Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii V.Z.Gulisashvili.
(Plants--Transpiration)

DZHAPARIDZE, L. I.

27026: DZHAPARIDZE, L. I. - transpiratsiya u dvudomnykh rasteniy. Doklady akad. Nauk SSSR, Novaya seriya, T. LXVII, No. 6, 1949 S. 1143-46. -Bibliogr: S. 1146.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949.

1. CHRELIASHVILI, M. N.; DZHAPARIDZE, L. I.
2. USSR 600
4. Plants - Respiration
7. Difference in respiration of diclinous branches during wintering and during the growing season, Sceb. AN Gruz. SSR, 11, No. 5, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

1. DEHPARIDZE, L. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Silkworms
7. Respiration of the mulberry silkworm in connection with its sex. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 11, No. 7, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

DZHAPARIDZE, L.I.

DZHAPARIDZE, L.I.

[Practical work in microscopic chemistry of plants] Praktikum po
mikroskopicheskoy khimii rastenii. Dopushcheno v kachestve ucheb.
posobia dlia gos. universitetov. Moskva, Sovetskaya nauka, 1953.
151 p. (MLBA 7:7)
(Botanical chemistry)

DZHAPARIDZE, I. I.

"The nutrition of the vine and chlorosis".

report presented at a Joint Session of the Biological Dept. of AN USSR and Biological and Medical Depts. AN Gruzziya SSR, Tbilisi, 28 Sept - 3 Oct 1957. Vestnik Akad. Nauk. SSSR, 1958, Vol. 28, No.1, pp. 121-125. (author Dzidzishvili, J. N.)

DZHAPARIDZE, L.I.; CHKUASHLI, T.Ya.

Effect of alfalfa sown in vineyards on grapevine chlorosis.
Trudy Tbil.bot.inst. 20:73-81 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Georgia--Grapes--Diseases and pests)
(Chlorosis(Plants)) (Alfalfa)

SANADZE, G.A.; DZHAPARIDZE, L.L., prof., akademik, red.; BOKUCHAVA,
T.P., red. izd-va; BOKERIA, E.B., tekhn. red.

[Emanation of volatile organic substances from plants]
Vydelenie rasteniami letuchikh organicheskikh veshchestv.
Tbilisi, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, 1961. 91 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. AN Gruzinskoy SSR (for Dzhaparidze).
(Allelopathy)

DZHAPARIDZE, Levon Ivanovich; KETSKHOVELI, N.M., red.; SARKISYAN,
L.N., red.izd-va; BOKERIYA, E.B., tekhn. red.

[Sex in plants] Pol u rastenii. Tbilisi, Izd-vo AN Gruz.
SSR. Pt.1.[History of the problem. Sexual dimorphism.
Evolution of sex] Istoriia voprosa. Polovoi dimorfizm.
Evolutsiia pola. 1963. 305 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Plants, Sex in)

CHANISHVILI, Sh.Sh.; DZHAPARIDZE, L.I., red.

[Translocation of assimilates in grapevine] Peredvizhenie
assimiliatov v vinogradnoi loze. Tbilisi, Izd-vo AN Gruz.
SSR, 1964. 102 p. (MIRA 17:5)

DZHAPARIDZE, Levan Ivanovich; KETSKHOVELI, N.N., red.

[Sex in plants] Pol u rastenii. Tbilisi, Metsioreba,
Pt.2. 1965. 301 p. (MIRA 18:5)

DZHAPARIDZE, L.N.

Electrochemistry

✓ Chemical source of electric current based on manganese.
 R. I. Agladze and L. N. Dzhaparidze (Mikhail Mikheev
 Inst. Acad. Sci. Uzbek S.S.R., Tashkent). *Sovetskaya
 Akad. Nauk Gruzii, S.S.R.* 11, 530-56 (1950).—Primary
 cells which employ as the neg. electrode metallic Mn and
 as pos. electrode a mixt. of pyrolusite with graphite or
 acetylene black give the following elec. characteristics: the
 cells have high e.m.f. and capacity; electrolytes with NH₄⁺
 ions give the best results; in alk. electrolytes Mn is passi-
 vated and the cells do not have appreciable capacity; in
 weakly acidic or neutral electrolytes the neg. electrode is
 corroded, hence the Mn galvanic cells have poor stability.
 G. M. Kosolapoff

W. C. ...

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4-23-54*

DZHAPARIDZE, L.N.

AGLADZE, R.I.; DZHAPARIDZE, L.N.

Potentials and corrosion of metallic manganese in ammonium chloride.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 15 no.3:143-150 '54. (MIRA 8:5)

1. Deyatvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Agladze).
2. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut metalla i gornogo dela, Tbilisi. (Manganese--Corrosion)

DZAPARIDZE, L.N.

DZHAPARIDZE, L.N., red.; GIORGADZE, O.N., red. izd-va; TODUA, A.R., tekhn.
red.

[Electrochemistry of manganese] Elektrokimiia margantsa. Tbilisi,
Vol.1. 1957. 518 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflis. Otdel elektrokimii i
elektrometallurgii.

(Manganese--Electrometallurgy)

DZHAPARIDZE, L.N.; OTIASHVILI, D.G.

Electrochemical properties of a manganese electrode in alkaline electrolytes. Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR no. 1:73-86 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Electrodes, Manganese) (Alkalies)

DZHAPARIDZE, L.N.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5277

Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektrotekhniki.

Trudy, t. 1 (Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR. Institute of Applied Chemistry and Electrochemistry. Transactions) v.1. Tiflis, 1969. 186 p. Errata slip inserted.

Personalities cannot be established in Georgian writing.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for mineralogists, metallurgists, and mining specialists.

COVERAGE: The collection contains articles concerning recent research on methods for treating antimony- and arsenic-bearing ores and carbonate ores of manganese. Research on the electrochemical properties of certain ores and their electrodeposition is also discussed. The collection includes

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Institute of Applied Chemistry (Cont.)

SOV/5277

studies on the corrosion and electrical properties of certain alloys, studies of the properties of certain cements and cement components, and studies of certain phases of the cement production process. The following personalities are mentioned: Professor N. A. Figurevskiy and his scientific assistant T. B. Gavrilova (p. 118, bottom); R. I. Agladze, Academician, AN GSSR (AS Georgian SSR) (p. 130); S. D. Dzhaparidze and N. I. Lagidze (p. 171). The articles which are written in Georgian are followed by a resumé in Russian. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. Kakabadze, V. [Printed in Georgian] 3

2. Agladze, R. I., and V. N. Gaprindashvili. Hydrometallurgical Processing of Antimony Ores From the Zopkhitskiy Deposit 49

Card 2/5

Institute of Applied Chemistry (Cont.)

SOV/5277

3. Topchiashvili, L. I. Solubility of the Chemical Elements in Manganese 51
4. Berikashvili, I. G. Anodic Polarization of Ferromanganese in Alkali Solutions 70
5. Dzhaparidze, L. N., and D. G. Otiashvili. Electrochemical Properties of a Manganese Electrode in Alkali Electrolytes 86
6. Mokhov, V. N., and L. I. Topchiashvili. Electrode Potentials of Alloys of the Manganese-Copper-Nickel System 87
7. Mokhov, V. M., and L. I. Topchiashvili. Corrosion of a High-Resistance Manganese-Base Alloy 95
8. Dashniani, N. F. Production of Anhydrous Manganese Chloride 111

Card 3/5

DZHAPARIDZE, L.N.; OTIASHVILI, D.G.

Influence of inhibitors on the potential and anodic polarization
of a manganese electrode in an alkaline electrolyte. Trudy Inst.
prikl. khim. i elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR 2:137-146 '61.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Inhibition (Chemistry)) (Electrodes, Manganese)

DZHAPARIDZE, L.N.; LAGIDZE, N.I.

Effect of some ion-exchanging compounds on manganese dioxide
electrode efficiency. Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i elektrokhim.
AN Gruz. SSR 4:3-8 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

DZHAPARIDZE, L.N.; OTIASHVILI, D.G.

Electrochemical properties of MnFe and MnSi electrodes.

Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR

4:9-21 '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

DZHAPARIDZE, M.A.

Characteristics of fixed set developed from a temperature
differential. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 38 no.1:249-254 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

DZHAPARIDZE, N. K.

Dissertation: "Petrography of Deposits of 'Bayskoy' Formations of the Minusinsk Syncline and the Paleogeography of the Time of Their Formation." Grad Geol-Min Sci, Inst of Petroleum, Acad Sci USSR, 22 Apr 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 13 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 24, 19 Oct 1954

KHARASHVILI, G.I.; DZHAPARIDZE, M.N.

Some characteristics of the geology of the middle Dzhedzhora
Valley. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.2:3-11 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

DZHAFARIDZE, M. N., and AYERBAKH, F. S.

Rheumatic heart diseased in pregnancy. Akush. i fin., No 1, 1952. Iz.
Gospital'noy Terapevticheskiy Kliniki (Dir. - Prof. L. S. Shvarts) i Akushersko-.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.
Ginekologicheskoy Kliniki (Dir. - Prof. M. A. Daniakhiy) Pediatricheskogo Fakul'teta
Saratovskogo Meditsinskogo Instituta.

DZHAPARIDZE, M. N., and SIDOROVA, N. K.

"The Problem of Titrating Antiplague Serum With Specific Polysaccharide of Plague Pathogen," by M. N. Dzhaparidze and N. K. Sidorova, Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology of the Southeastern USSR, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 9, Sep 56, pp 78-81

This article describes a new method for determining the quality of antiplague serums by titration of the protective properties of the serum with a specific polysaccharide of the plague pathogen. A polysaccharide was obtained by Korobkova, Kuznetsova, Bakrakh, and Shalayeva. They studied its chemical composition and properties and proved its specificity.

For the titration of antiplague serum, a 0.1 N acetic acid hydrolysate of microbial cells (according to the method of Korobkova and others) was used to obtain specific polysaccharides from avirulent strains YeV and No 17, and from virulent plague strains No 814, 571, and 708. All these polysaccharides, which were found to have a nitrogen content of about 4.5%, gave negative tests with trichloroacetic and sulfasalicylic acids. It was established that preparations obtained from oceanic strains (YeV and 751) contained 17-18% reducing sugars before hydrolysis in HCl and 35-40% after hydrolysis, while polysaccharides from continental strains (No 17, 814, and 708) contained 7-10% and 22-24%. All the polysaccharide preparations gave positive ring precipitation reactions with antiplague serum. The effect of the temperatures at which pathogens were cultured on the specificity of polysaccharides obtained from them was investigated.

In ring precipitation tests performed with 36 antiplague serums and polysaccharides from strain YeV cultured at 37°C and 28°C, preparations almost identical in specificity were obtained. The effect the virulence of the initial strain and its relation to glycerin had on the results of titration was determined. Ten antiplague serums were titrated with polysaccharides from avirulent strains YeV and No 17 and with virulent strains No 708, 814, and 751. Results of titration with polysaccharides from strains YeV and 751 were similar; the titer of different serums was 140×10^3 . Fractions of polysaccharides which reacted in low concentrations (from 10^{-3} to 5×10^{-3}) were obtained from continental strains independent of their virulence. No qualitative difference was noticed as a result of titration. The qualitatively identical relationship of the polysaccharides to the serums made it possible to use any of the strains tested.

Vaccine strain YeV, cultured at 37°C, was chosen as most suitable for mass preparation of polysaccharide. For titration, the ring precipitation test was performed with 0.3 ml of antiplague serum in a dilution of 1:5, and 0.3 ml of different dilutions of polysaccharide. The reaction was read after standing for 3 hours at 24-25°C.

Thirty-two antiplague serums prepared in 1955 were selected for the basic titration experiments. In addition to the determination of the ring precipitation reaction titer of the specific polysaccharides, the protective properties of all the serums were studied on male and female white mice. Within a day after the subcutaneous introduction of 0.3 ml of serum, the mice were infected with 10 Dcl (500 microbial bodies) of virulent strain No 814. Results were determined within 2-3 weeks after infection.

Inasmuch as the basic criterion of the quality of a serum was the determination of its protective effect on animals, further experiments along this line were performed. White mice were used in all the titration experiments. It was found that 80-100% of the female mice and 20-50% of the male mice were protected by the same serum; therefore only male white mice were used in subsequent experiments.

In a comparative study of the results obtained from titration of the protective properties of antiplague serums by biological methods and by the ring precipitation test with specific polysaccharide, it was shown that serums with a ring precipitation titer of 1:50,000 and lower protected animals from infection with 10 Dcl of plague pathogen on an average of 40%, and serums with a titer of 1:70,000 and higher, 72%. It was consequently established that a direct relationship existed between the prophylactic properties of antiplague serums and their relationship to a specific polysaccharide. Results of these experiments are given in a table.

The precipitation reaction with a polysaccharide was positive only with beta- and gamma-globulin fractions of antiplague serums. This reaction is therefore considered to be a sufficiently precise method for titration of the protective properties of antiplague serums, affording 90% correct evaluation of the quality of the serums. It was concluded that any avirulent or virulent strain of plague pathogen cultured at 37°C or 28°C could be used, and that polysaccharide preparations from them were stable and could be stored and standardized according to chemical indexes i.e., the percentage of reducing substances. The ring precipitation method is recommended as one method of determining the protective properties of antiplague serums or their globulin fractions.

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DZHAPARIDZE, M.H.

Peroxidase activity of the plague and pseudotuberculosis microbes.
Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 18:139-143 '58.

(MIRA 13:7)

(PEROXIDASES) (PASTEURELLA PESTIS) (PASTEURELLA PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS)

DZHAPARIDZE, M.N., KULIKOVA, V.L.

Effect of Pasteurella pestis on certain aspects of metabolism in animals susceptible to plague. Report No.1: Effect of enzymatic inhibitors of the tricarboxylic acid cycle on animals infected with Pasteurella pestis toxin. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.9:122-127 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Instituta mikrobiologii i epidemiologii Yugo-Vostoka SSSR "Mikrob."

(METABOLISM TISSUE

Kreb's cycle inhibitors, eff. on metab. in animals infected with Pasteurella pestis toxin (Rus))

(PASTEURELLA PESTIS,

toxin, eff. of Kreb's cycle inhibitors on infected animals (Rus))

DZHAPARIDZE, M.N.; SIDOROVA, N.K.

Effect of Pasteurella pestis on certain metabolic phases in animals susceptible to plague. Report No.2: Modification of the amount of citric acid in white mice infected with plague. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.2:90-94 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Instituta mikrobiologii i epidemiologii Yugo-Vostoka SSSR (Mikrob).

(PLAGUE, experimental,
citric acid metab. (Rus))
(CITRATES, metab.
in exper. plague (Rus))

DZHAPARIDZE, M.N.; SIDOROVA, N.K.

Study of peculiarities of metabolism in plague by means of
fluoroacetate. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.1:57-61 Ja-F '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. The "Microbe" State Research Institute for Microbiology and
Epidemiology in the South-East of the U.S.S.R.

(FLUOROACETATES)

(PLAGUE metab.)

IVANOVSKIY, N.N.; DZHAPARIDZE, M.N.

Amount of pyruvic acid in the tissues of animals with experimentally induced plague. Trudy Sar. gos. med. inst. 26:145-152 1959.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Saratovskiy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - prof. N.N. Ivanovskiy) i Institut "Mikrob" (direktor D.G. Savestin).

(PYRUVIC ACID) (PLAGUE)

DZHAPARIDZE, M.N.; SIDOROVA, N.K.; RYKSHINA, N.A.

Characteristics of amino acid metabolism in animals infected with plague. Vop. med. khim. 7 no. 1:32-38 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. State Research Institute for Microbiology and Epidemiology of
The South-East of the U.S.S.R.
(AMINO ACIDS) (PLAGUE)

DZHAPARIDZE, M.N.; RYKSHINA, N.A.

Effect of the plague microbe on some aspects of the metabolism in animals susceptible to plague. Report No. 8: Inclusion of acetate labeled with C^{14} into free amino acids in mouse tissues in plague infection. Vop. med. khim. 8 no.3:247-253 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. The All-Union State Research Institute "Microbe".
(PLAGUE) (AMINO ACIDS) (ACETATES)

DZHAPARIDZE, M.N.

Study of the radioactivity of tricarboxylic cycle acids
in the tissues of white mice in plague following 2-C¹⁴-acetate
introduction. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.5:480-485 S-0 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

I. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut "Mikrob",
Saratov.

DZHAPARIDZE, N. I.

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Def. at
Tbilisi State U.

DZHAPARIDZE, N.I.

Description of larvae and nymphs of the tick *Dermacentor marginatus*
Sulz. and *Hyalomma anatolicum* Koch. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 9 no.2:141-144
'48. (MLRA 9:7)

1Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Zoologicheskiy institut, Tbilisi.
Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii F.A.Zaytsevym.
(Larvae) (Ticks)

DZHAPARIDZE, N. I.

21614 DZHAPARIDZE, N. I. Kleshchisemeystva Jxodidae gornyxh rayonov
Gruzii. Trudy Zool. in-ta (Akad Nauk Gruz. SSR), t. VIII, 1949,
s. 265 -88. - Na Gruz. yaz. - Resyume na rus. yaz. - Bibliogr: 16 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva 1949

1. DEHARIDZE, N. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Mites
7. Description of the larva and nymph of the mite *Hyalomma Aegyptium* L. and certain biological data. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 12, No. 9, 1951.

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DZ HAPARIDZE, N.I.

DZHAPARIDZE

"Ixodidae of the Georgian Steppes (Georgian, resume in Russian)", Tr. In-
ta Zoologii AN Gruz. SSR, No 2, pp 73-86, 1953.

The Shiransk, Udabniysk, and Samgorsk steppes were investigated in a study of the Ixodidae of the Georgian steppes. The Shiransk steppe was chosen as the steppe most representative of Georgian conditions. Eleven species were collected: *Ixodes eldaricus* Dzar., *Hemaphysalis sulcata* Can. and Franz., *H. punctata* Can. and Fanz., *H. otophila* p. Sch., *H. numidiana* Neum., *Boophilus calcaratus* Bir., *Dermacentor marginatus* Sulz., *Rhipicephalus bursa* Can. and Fanz., *R. turanicus* B. Pom., *Hyalomma egyptium* L., and *H. plumbeum* (Panz.). Of these, the most typical inhabitants of the steppes which were investigated were *H. sulcata* Can. and Fanz., *H. otophila* P. Sch., *Rhipicephalus bursa* Can. and Fanz., *R. turanicus* B. Pom., and *Hyalomma egyptium* L. The epizootic importance of *H. sulcata*, *R. bursa*, *B. calcaratus*, and *H. plumbeum* was established, and measures for the use of acaricides were suggested.

SO: Sum. No. 443, 5 Apr 55

DZHAPARIDZE, N.I.

Ticks of Georgian steppes [in Georgia with summary in Russian].
Trudy Zool.inst.AN Gruz.SSR 11:73-86 '53. (MLRA 9:7)
(Georgia--Ticks)

DZHAPARIDZE, N. I.

USSR/Zooparasitology - Tics and Insects (Disease Transmitters) P-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologii, No 16, 1957, 70165

Author : Dzhaparidze, N. I.

Title : Tics. Ixodes of Lagodekhsk Govern. Preserve and the
Biological Characteristics of its Main Representatives

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta zool. AN GruzSSR, 1956, 14, 87-104

Abstract : While the Lagodekhsk territory served as pasture, there were found 15 kinds of tics. After pasturing was discontinued, four kinds of tics disappeared: *Boophilus calcarus*, *Dermacentor marginatus*, *Hyalomma plumbeum* and *Rhipicephalus bursa*. The dominant kind appears to be *Ixodes ricinus*, which is encountered here simultaneously in the lower, middle and higher belts of woods, rising up to 2200m, above sea level. Adult *I. ricinus* begin to appear early in March; their maximal activity is observed in April and October; in winter, no animals were found. Larvae and nymphs are most active between June and August.

Card 1/2

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USSR/Zooparasitology - Tics and Insects (Disease Transmitters) P-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologii, No 16, 1957, 70165

In sated larvae and nymphs, we observed an arrested development up to 400 days. The next most frequent one is *I. redikorzevi*; it is most frequent in the lower stratum of woods, parasitic to rodents, birds and insects; the season of parasitic activity of all phases of development extends from early spring to deep fall. Way of life; burrowing. Cycle of development: 2-3 years. Most frequently found form, *Haemophysalis concinna*; the remaining, *Rh. turanicus*, *Rh. sanguineus*, *Rh. rossicus* J. *crenulatus* and *H. inermis* are found in insignificant quantities. *I. frontalis*, *I. laguri armeniacus* and *I. tagodechensis* - are singular. As possible disease carriers of useful animals, *I. ricinus*, *Rh. turanicus* and *H. concinna* might be of practical significance in the preserve.

Card 2/2

- 13 -

DZHAPARIDZE, N.I.

Distribution of ixodid ticks in the Georgian S.S.R. Soob. AN Gruz.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 19 no.5:621-628 N '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut zoologii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Predstavleno chlenom-
korrespondentom AN L.P. Kalandadze.
(Georgia--Ticks)

DZHAPARIDZE, N.N.

Activity of certain enzymes in the spinal fluid in connection with the treatment of tuberculous meningitis in children. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 22 no.5:529-534 My '59.

(MIRA 12:11)

1. Ministerstvo zdavookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR, Respublikanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany materinstva i detstva, Tbilisi. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii V.S.Asatiani.

(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID) (MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS)

DZHAPARIDZE, N. N., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Activity of some ferments in the cerebrospinal fluid of children with tubercular meningitis in connection with treatment." Tbilisi, 1960. 19 pp; (Tbilisi State Medical Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 21-60, 129)

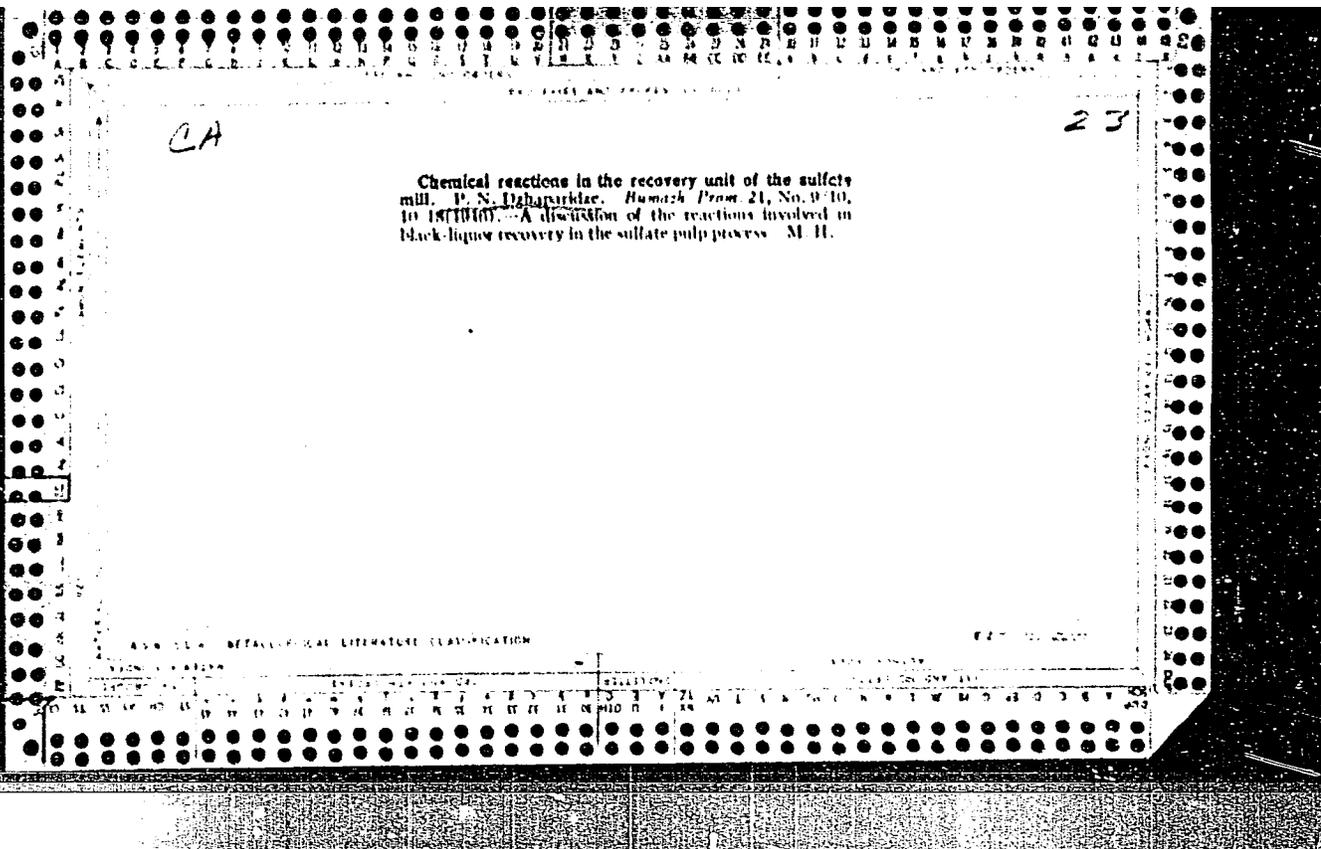
DZHAPARIDZE, O. M.

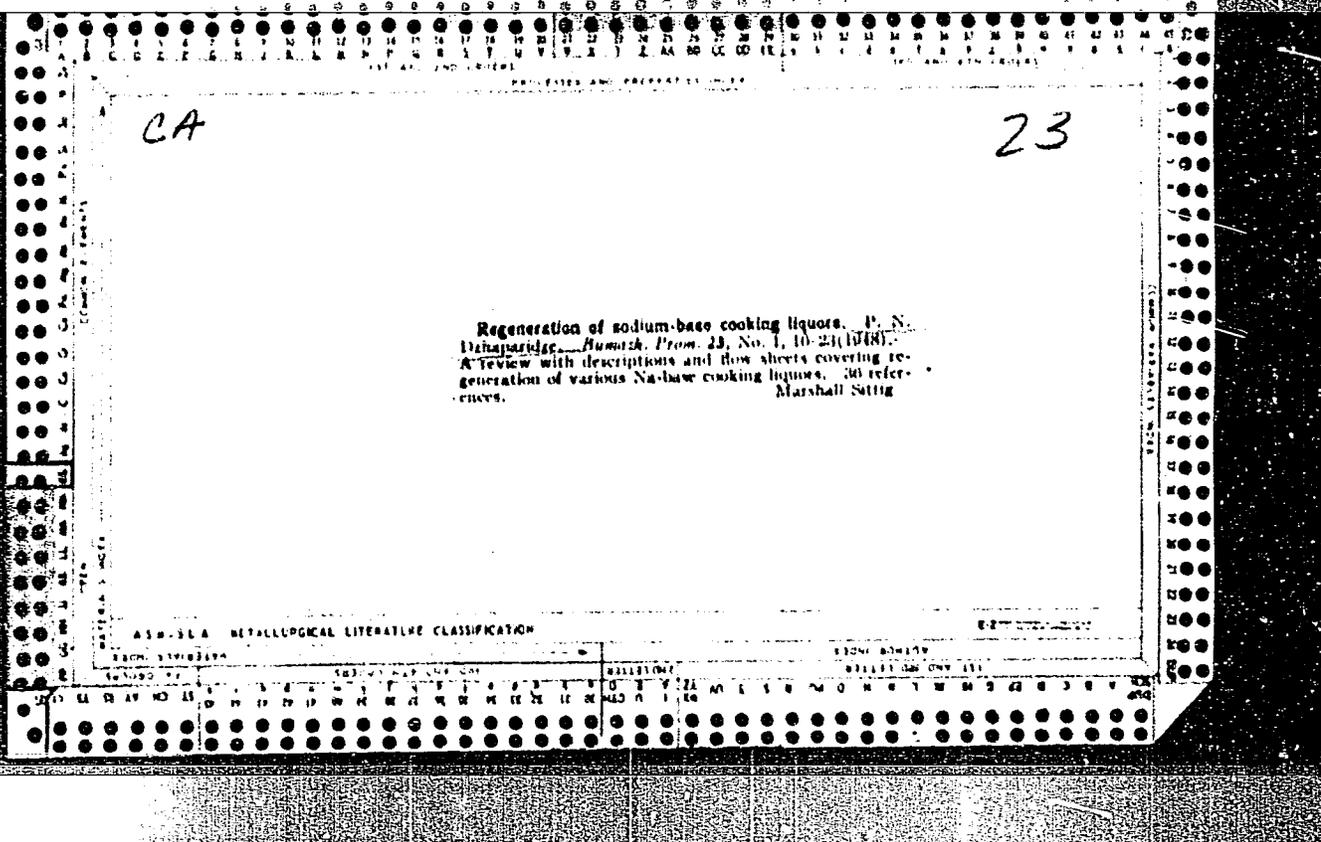
"Kul'tura rannyezemledel'cheskikh plemen na territorii Gruzii."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

MSHVENIYERADZE, D.M.; TOGONIDZE, V.R.; KVACHADZE, D.Ye.; SHENGELIYA, L.T.;
DZHAPARIDZE, N.N.; CHKHEIDZE, V.V.; SACHALELI, I.A.; TEKEMALADZE, R.K.

Results of studying the compaction of loess by heavy tampers
in the city of Rustavi. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.1:139-144 '63.
(MIRA 18:2)





DZHAPARIDZE, P. N.
DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.; DRÄKIN, L.A.

Studying the coking of Georgian coal with semicoke. Trudy Inst. met.
i gor. dela AN Gruz. SSR 2:233-248 '49. (MIRA 11:1)
(Georgia--Coal) (Coke ovens)

DZHAMPARIDZE, P.N.

Chem Abs V48
1-25-54
Cellulose & Paper

Electrochemical decomposition of waste liquor from sulfite cellulose production and its utilization. P. N. Dzhamparidze and L. A. Drakin (Metal and Mining Inst., Acad. Sci. Georgian S.S.R., Tiflis). *Sobshcheniya Akad. Nauk Gruzin. S.S.R.* 11, 547-54(1950)(in Russian).—Practical electrolysis of spent sulfite liquor is feasible as a source of NaOH suitable for the absorption of SO₂ formed from decompn. of the anodic liquor (I). The resulting Na₂SO₃ can be recycled into production. Distn. of I yields org. acids and solid matter, which on thermal decompn. yields SO₂ and C. A flow sheet is appended. G. M. Kosolapoff

DZHAPARIDZE, P. N.

②
Fossil resins in Tkibul'ak coals. P. N. Dzhaparidze and
L. A. Drakin. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 27, 911-6 (1954). No. 9,
The coals in this region are heterogeneous, contg. consider-
able quantities of fossil resins which are found in cavities of
different shapes and in veins. The possible origin of these
bodies is discussed at great length. When heated up to
320-330° these resins begin to melt with some decompn. and
about 16% of a fluid liquid, brown and with a characteristic
odor, seps. out. The chem. compn. of one of the several
types recorded is SiO₂ 60.50, Fe₂O₃ 6.15, Al₂O₃ 31.05, CaO
1.70, and MgO 0.66%, total 100.06%. I. Bencowitz

Koksokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta metalla i gornogo dela Akademii nauk
Gruzinskoy SSR.

DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.
TAVADZE, F.N.; DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.

On the article of M.E. Pozin and A.M. Ginstling "Philosophical principles of the "classical" theory of "solid phase" processes." Zhur.prikl.khim. 27 no.9:992-995 S '54. (MLRA 7:10)
(Solids) (Pozin, M.E.) (Ginstling, P.N.)

SOV/137-58-7-14105

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 18 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Dzhaparidze, P. N., Loladze, O. A.

TITLE: A Chemical and Technological Investigation of the Carbonaceous Shales of Tkibuli with the Object of Production of Industrial and Household Gas Therefrom (Khimiko-tehnologicheskoye issledovaniye tkibul'skikh uglistykh slantsev s tsel'yu ikh pererabotki na promyshlennyy i bytovoy gaz)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta metalla i gorn. dela. AN GruzSSR, 1957, Vol 8, pp 193-216

ABSTRACT: A description is presented of an investigation of the gasification of Tkibuli carbonaceous shales of the following % composition: 4% effective moisture, 54.4% ash per dry shale, 58.2% volatiles in the combustibles, 32.18% C and 3.39% H per dry shale, and a heat value of 3242 kcal/kg. Low-temperature carbonization in a rotating retort at 540°C yields 83.71% semicoke, 4.66% tars, and 3.36% gas having a heat value of 7000 kcal/m³. In continuous gasification with a 4-t layer-type generator using steam-and-air blast, 1470 m³/t gas of 1225 kcal/m³ was obtained. The gasification efficiency was 58%

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SOV/137-58-7-14105

A Chemical and Technological Investigation (cont.)

in cold gas, and 72% in gas and tar; 18% of the steam was decomposed. Gasification of the shales in a compartment furnace yielded $290 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$ of high-calorificity gas with a heat value of 3900 kcal/m^3 , 40 kg/t of tar and 700 kg/t of coke of 25% C content, the heat value being 2000 kcal/kg. On gasification, 1 t of compartment-furnace coke yields 1180 m^3 of gas of 1000 kcal/m^3 heat value.

G. G.

1. Rock--Economic aspects 2. Rock--Processing 3. Gases--Production

Card 2/2

DZHAPARIDZE, P.N., DRAKIN, L.A.

Production of metallurgical coke from gaseous and weakly-coking
coals. Trudy Inst. met. i gor. dela AN Gruz. SSR no. 8:253-268
'57. (MIRA 11:8)

(Coal)

(Coke)

DZHPARIDZE, P.N

DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.; DRAKIN, L.A.; TVARADZE, L.R.

Investigating Tkibuli tarry liptobiolites for the purpose of
obtaining varnish. Zhur. prikl. khim. 30 no.11:1647-1652 N '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Koksokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta metalla i gornogo dela
AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

(Tkibuli--Liptobiolites) (Varnish and varnishing)

DZHAPARIDZE, P.H.; LOLADZE, O.A.

Processes determining the inhomogeneity of coke prepared by
coal carbonization in modern coke ovens. Trudy Inst.met. AN
Gruz.SSR 9:235-239 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Coke ovens) (Coal--Carbonization)

DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.; DRAKIN, L.A.

Some problems in the theory of coking in connection with the
development of a new technology for the production of com-
pressed metallurgical fuel. Trudy Inst.met. AN Gruz.SSR
9:241-253 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Coal--Carbonization) (Coke)

DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.; DRAKIN, L.A.; DZHIKIYA, S.I.; TVARADZE, L.R.

Investigating conditions for the preparation of compressed
metallurgical fuel from Tkibuli coals. Trudy Inst.met. AN
Gruz.SSR 9:255-262 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Tkibuli--Coal) (Coke)

DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.(Tbilisi); KOMAROVA, N.A.(Tbilisi)

Criteria for the development of optimum heating conditions for
a new coking procedure. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met.1
topl. no.5:227-233 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Coke ovens)

SOV/6092

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Dzhaparidze, P. N.

Fiziko-khimicheskaya sushchnost' prochnostnykh svoystv kondensirovannykh veshchestv i sposoby ikh kolichestvennogo vyrazheniya (Physicochemical Nature of the Stability Properties of Condensed Substances and Methods for Their Quantitative Expression) Tbilisi, Izd-vo AN Gruzinskoy SSR, 1961. 245 p. Errata slip inserted. 1000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektrokhemii.

Ed.: V. G. Gegele; Ed. of Publishing House: N. M. Avaliani; Tech. Ed.: N. B. Bokeriya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists in the fields of applied chemistry and electrochemistry.

COVERAGE: This is a study of the breakdown mechanism of condensed bodies into small particles and the physicochemical nature of the

DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.; LAPINA, N.A.

Determination of the degree of uniformity of coal heating in
the course of its thermal processing in two-stage coking.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.3:618-621 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Coal--Carbonization)

DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.; DZHIDZHEYSHVILI, N.Sh.

Heat balance of the process of continuous coking of Tkibuli
coals. Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR
4:91-112 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.; LANDAU, I.N.

Dynamographic study of the friction force. Soob. AN Gruz.
SSR 33 no. 2:309-316 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektrokhemii AN GruzSSR
Tbilisi. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN GruzSSR
M.M.Mirianashvili.

DZHAPARIDZE, P.N.; TVARADZE, L.R.

Change of the physicochemical and technological properties of coal
in its severe crushing in various gaseous media. Zhur.prikl.khim.
38 no.6:1256-1262 Je '65. (MIRA 18:29)

DZHAPARIDZE, P. V.

DZHAPARIDZE, P. V. --"Study of Industrial and Promising Varieties of Grapes
For the Viticulture of Rachi." (Dissertations For Degrees
In Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational
Institutions) (29) Sakar Zonal Experimental Station of the
Inst of Viticulture and Viniculture, Acad Sci Georgian
SSR, Tbilisi, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 29, 16 July 1955

* For the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences

L 23750-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/ETC(m)-6/EWA(1) JD/MTW
ACC NR: AP6007210 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/002/0323/0326

AUTHORS: Gantsemlidze, G. A.; Dzhaparidze, Sh. A.; Salukvadze, Ts. M.; Turkadze, K. A.

ORG: Tbilisi State University (Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Determination of the slip coefficient of vortices in rotating liquid helium II

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 2, 1966, 323-326

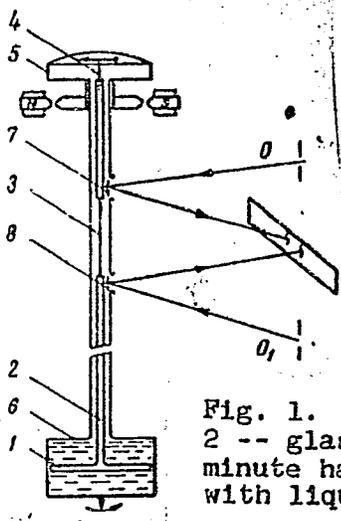
TOPIC TAGS: liquid helium, quantum liquid, flow measurement, vortex tube

ABSTRACT: To eliminate the effect of slip on measurements of the tension of Onsager-Feynman vortex filaments in liquid helium, the authors have constructed an instrument in which the vortices are subjected to continuous action, so that they cannot resume their initial configuration during the observation time, and their stationary deformation can be determined. The instrument comprises a torsion

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ACC NR: AP6007210



pendulum (Fig. 1) which can be rotated together with the liquid helium by a permanent magnet coupled to a telechron motor. The interaction between the vortices and a solid disc rotating in the helium was determined by measuring the lag of the freely suspended disc relative to a suspension that rotates additionally relative to the disc. An optical system was used to record the relative displacements of the suspension and of the disc. The measured lag amounted to approximately $(4.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$ radians at

Fig. 1. Diagram of instrument. 1 -- Rotating disc, 2 -- glass rod, 3 -- phosphor bronze suspension, 4 -- minute hand of stop watch, 5 -- stop watch, 6 -- vessel with liquid helium, 7, 8 -- mirrors.

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2/3

L 23750-66

ACC NR: AP6007210

a. speed of rotation of 0.038 sec^{-1} and a temperature 1.46K . The slip coefficient is determined from the magnitude of this lag and is in agreement with earlier data obtained by a different method. The authors thank E. L. Andronikashvili for suggesting the topic and valuable remarks, Yu. G. Mamaladze for participating in a discussion of the results, and V. G. Tartinskikh for technical help. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 Formulas. 3

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/

Card

3/3 ul

L 23748-56 ENT(1)/ESP(m)/EWA(d)/ETC(m)-6/EWA(1) TM

ACC NR: AP6007211

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/002/0327/032952

AUTHORS: Gamtsemlidze, G. A.; Dzhaparidze, Sh. A.; Turkadze, K.A. ^{B.51}

ORG: Tbilisi State University (Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Decay of Onsager-Feynman vortices and collectivization of vortex oscillations

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 2, 1966, 327-329

TOPIC TAGS: liquid helium, quantum liquid, vortex tube, rotation, vortex

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to measure the half-life of the vortices produced in rotating helium II after the vessel stopped rotating. The measurement setup was the same as used in a companion paper by the authors in the same source (ZhETF v. 50, 323, 1960; Acc nr: AP6007210), and the measurement procedure consisted of rotating the liquid helium for more than 30 minutes to establish a stationary rotation mode, stopping the motor, and determining the half-life of the vortices by calculating from the difference of two

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ACC NR: AP6007211

dampings, the damping of the disc in the stationary helium II, and the damping at a certain instant of time after stopping the container. Plots of the logarithm of the excess damping on the time, made at 1.46K, show that the damping curves consist of two straight lying sections with different slopes, corresponding to two time constants.

In the case of a velocity of 0.24 sec^{-1} , the decay had a lifetime of 70 ± 5 seconds at times shorter than 140 seconds after the start of the deceleration of the liquid, and 55 ± 5 seconds after 140 seconds.

In the case of 0.48 sec^{-1} angular velocity the change in the half-life occurred at 250 seconds. At low velocity (0.10 sec^{-1}), the decay only had a single half-life. The presence of two half-lives is attributed to collectivization of the vortices. The authors are grateful to Yu. G. Mamaladze for participating in the discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

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49

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TITLE: Study of the character of oscillations of helium II near the surface of an oscillating disc by the resonance method

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to determine the depth of penetration of the supercritical (vortical) oscillations produced in He II in which a disc oscillates with amplitude above a critical value, and caused by formation of quantum vortex filaments. To determine the penetration and to study the character of the propagation of the waves generated by the disc in this region, the authors used a special setup permitting measurement of the oscillations by reflecting a beam of light from a suspended mirror. The tests show that at amplitudes below critical, the depth of penetration agrees with the value obtained for a viscous wave, but at supercritical amplitudes the depth of penetration decreases with increasing amplitude. In the subcritical mode, the depth was 0.48 ± 0.02 mm, and in the supercritical mode the values obtained were 0.33 ± 0.01 , 0.36 ± 0.01 , and 0.40 ± 0.01 mm at amplitudes of 0.73, 0.61, and 0.44 radians, respectively. The temperature dependence of the depths of

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penetration for subcritical and supercritical modes are determined in the range 1.6 - 1.9K, in order to determine the contribution made by the dragging of the superfluid component to the effective depth of penetration of the waves. Both depths decrease with increasing temperature in quantitative agreement with the theoretical deductions. An empirical formula is presented for the depth of penetration of the supercritical oscillations. The authors thank Yu. G. Mamaladze for a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 4 formulas, and 1 table.

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(PHAGOCYTOSIS) (X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)